A New Corethrella from Panama (Diptera : Culicidae).

By Harrison G. Dyar, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Corethrella blanda, new species.

Mesonotum light brown, abdomen blackish above. Legs pale brown, uniform in the female, a little more diversified in the male, the tibiae appearing paler at their tips. Wings pale brown, a broad smoky band across the middle, formed by the darkening of the hairs on the veins.

Male hypopygium. Side piece conical and furnished with several stout spines on the inner side; of these a strong central one arises from a large tubercle, and there are six other less strong ones, scattered over the inner surface and not arranged in a line. Clasper as long as the side piece, rather thick, simple. Mesosome very short, composed of two stout approximated cones. Male antennae 16-jointed, tori very large; joints 4 to 10 have the hairs very long, not arising in whorls, but throughout the slender joint, though the basal hairs are longest; hairs shorter on joint 11, and thence shorter and fewer to tip.

Bred by Dr. D. P. Curry from larvae in a shaded grassy pool at Las Sabañas, Panama, May 28, 1927. "The larvae are cannibals. When first put in the tube together, they seized and devoured each other; but the survivors of the first attack lived together peaceably for weeks afterward."

Larva with the head transverse, the front conically produced, but moderately so, the cone not as long as the length of the rest of the head and only about half as wide. Antennae inserted at the tip of the cone, folded backward in a groove when at rest, with three long spines at tip not of uniform lengths. Front margin of labium with ten stout teeth. Mandibles curved in a semicircle, with three stout teeth on apical aspect and four short ones at tip. Tube stout, flat, about twice as long as wide. Eighth segment with an encircling plate; laterally behind it on each side are four black hairs arranged in two groups. This plate reaches the middle of the sides and is supplemented by a small quadrate one ventrally. Sixth and seventh segments with round dorsal plates. Anal segment longer than wide, with six dorsal hairs, eight ventral, and a single lateral one, much smaller than the others. Anal gills small, pointed, not as long as the width of the segment.

Pupa with stout thorax and small tapering abdomen. An angularly trilobed structure on each side represents the air-trumpets; a solid flat plate, one angular lobe pointing forward,

another laterally, and the largest one posteriorly. Abdominal segments produced laterally and posteriorly, granular, and with a long terminal hair directed backward; the two posterior horns end in a stout thorn, and have a small lateral hair.

Two males and one female (type male on a slide), Las Sabañas, Panama (D. P. Curry), type No. 40517 U. S. National Museum.

The Entomology of Central Siberia.

By T. D. A. Cockerell.

With headquarters at Irkutsk, in the hospitable rooms of the Geological Committee, my wife and I have explored the surrounding country in several directions. First we went to Ust Balei on the Angara, to search for fossil insects in the Jurassic beds; then to the Biological Station of the University of Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal; later to Archan, 105 versts west of the southwest corner of Lake Baikal, at an elevation of 900 meters. In the last week we have collected in localities near Irkutsk; Smolenschina and Kychtak. The insect fauna of this whole region is strictly Palaearctic. The extensive deserts to the south have prevented any migration thence of Chinese types. The fauna is an impoverished one compared with that of the Maritime Province, which we visited four years ago. Very few moths come to lights at night, and the butterflies are not especially numerous or striking.

The common species belong to *Aglais, Erebia, Melitaea, Colias, Leptidia* (these are the common whites instead of *Pieris*), *Lycaena,* with several other satyrids and a number of ordinary small skippers. *Papilio* and *Parnassius* are occasionally seen, and I have caught a very nice *Chrysophanus* at Smolenschina. A fine *Grapta* was found at Archan. The burnets (*Zygaena*) are common, apparently of two species. Among the Coleoptera the Cerambycidae are preeminent with very many species, but nearly all are small, principally of the *Leptura* type. Buprestids are occasional. *Mordella* sits on the flowers as in Colorado. I have two handsome species of Meloidae. Carabidae are not abundant. These are merely general impressions; no